

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK



**Burlington
Route**



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TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Nature has richly endowed our land with scenery that not only is comparable to the best elsewhere, but far surpasses in scope and character what foreign countries can offer. These choice places—our national parks—have been reserved for you, that you and your children after you may know and enjoy these unspoiled bits of native America. Roads have been built through deep-cut canyons, across towering mountain ranges, beside rippling streams filled with fighting trout, and into primal forests. Hotels and camps have been erected to provide comfortable accommodations in the most distant and inaccessible places. Free camp grounds have been provided for those who wish to bring their own equipment and camp out. These are the playgrounds of the people. They are for you. To see and know them is to make more real your love and admiration for America. Uncle Sam invites you to be his guest.

Allen S. Ball
Secretary of the Interior.



An Appreciation of Yellowstone National Park

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Mississippi Bubble," "54-40 or Fight," "The Way to the West," etc.



OUR great National Parks are sections of the old American wilderness preserved practically unchanged. They are as valuable, acre for acre, as the richest farm lands. They feed the spirit, the soul, the character of America.

Who can measure the value, even to-day, of a great national reserve such as the Yellowstone Park? In twenty years it will be beyond all price, for in twenty years we shall have no wild America. The old days are gone forever. Their memories are ours personally. We ought personally to understand, to know, to prize and cherish them.

Of all the National Parks Yellowstone is the wildest and most universal in its appeal. There is more to see there—more different sorts of things, more natural wonders, more strange and curious things, more scope, more variety—a longer list of astonishing sights—than any half dozen of the other parks combined could offer. Daily new, always strange, ever full of change, it is the circus park, Nature's continuous Coney Island. It is the most human and the most popular of all the parks.

But Yellowstone is more, and very much more, than that, especially in its new and vastly enlarged form to-day. As it now is constituted, it is the noblest sweep of unspoiled and yet fully accessible mountain country to be found within or without our National Park limits. Here, indeed, you may see the ROCKIES and as you look there will arise in your soul the phrase, "As it was in the Beginning!" Happily also follows the remainder of the choral chant, "Is now, and ever shall be!" What price can you put on that?

Yellowstone is at once the easiest, the most feasible, the most human of all the parks, and also the wildest and most unchanged. No other park, and no other mountain region within our borders, holds such numbers, or such numbers of species, of native American big game.

The bears of Yellowstone have made it famous, as has its Painted Canyon. Its vast elk herds—the last hope of that species in America—have no like anywhere in our country now. The bighorn sheep, rarest and wildest of our big game animals, still lives its old life there. The wise and busy beaver builds its dams as it always did. The antelope still may be seen, shadowy, fleet. The two species of American deer still thrive. Lastly, there still are to be seen some

hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison; a herd larger now than it was when, in the winter of 1894, the writer of these lines explored Yellowstone Park on ski and made public the danger then existing of the extinction of the wild bison at the hands of ruthless winter hunters.

Who can measure the value of these native treasures? Where else can you see them? What other country, what other printed page, can teach you so much as a week's reading of Nature's page here?

And you can travel and live in perfect comfort! That is almost the most astonishing thing about Yellowstone. You can photograph a wild bear and eat a course dinner within the same hour. You perhaps can see the buffalo from your seat in a comfortable touring car. You can see the Canyon and geysers and the Grand Tetons and a dozen bold mountain lakes and streams and yet sleep in as good a bed as you left at home. Literally, the world has nothing like this. Other parks have one attraction, several; but none has all these. And no discomfort or danger or weariness will mar your day's delights.

I know the Yellowstone—why should I not, who have seen its last corners, summer and winter? I have fought for its elk, its buffalo, its trout, its wider-flung boundaries. I know it and love it all. So will you love it when you know it. And you ought to know it. That is part of your education as an American, as well as one of your American privileges in pleasuring.

Thank God, you Americans, that Yellowstone is now and ever shall be—your own! Thank God that there you still can see a part of the old West—your own West—as it was in the Beginning!

W. H. H. H.



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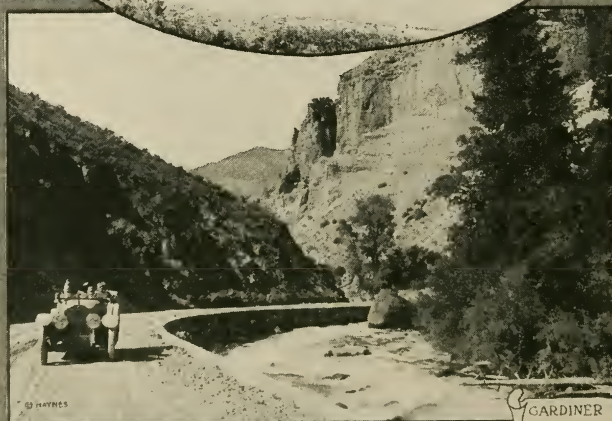
Norris Geyser Basin in the Moonlight



GOVERNMENT ARCH
GARDINER GATEWAY



YELLOWSTONE RIVER
AND EMIGRANT PEAK



GARDINER RIVER
AND CANYON

Yellowstone National Park

The Yellowstone is the largest and perhaps the best known of our national parks.

John Colter, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who was in the region in 1807, was the first white man to see any part of what is now the Park. James Bridger and Jos. L. Meek, fur trappers, were there in the 30's. Warren A. Ferris saw the geysers in '34, and wrote the first published account of them. Captain DeLacy explored a part of the country in '63. Folsom, Cook, and Peterson were there in '69; the Washburn-Doane party in '70, and Doctor Hayden in '71-72.

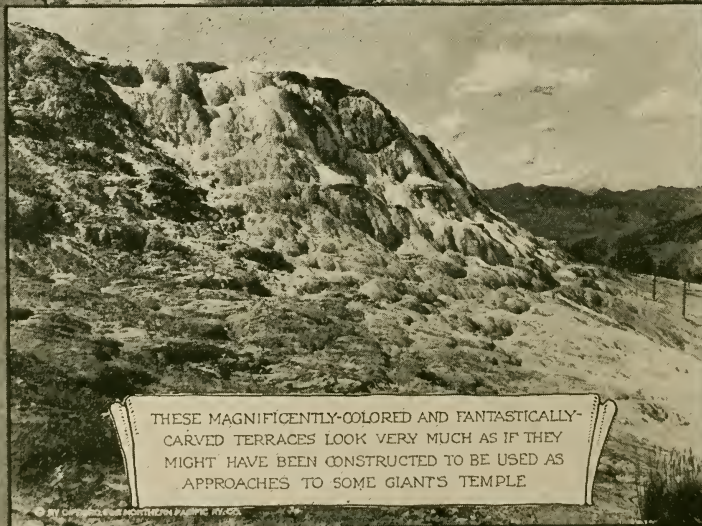
Yellowstone was created a national park by act of Congress, in 1872. The Park proper is about 62 miles long from north to south, 54 miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,270 acres. It is situated principally in north-western Wyoming, but laps over a little on the north and west into Montana and Idaho. The Park is an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains and has an average elevation above sea level ranging from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

There is nothing in all the world like Yellowstone National Park. You can't make it relative, because there is no standard of comparison; but you may take it for granted that it is the real wonderland, embracing an aggregation of fantastic phenomena as weird as it is wild and remarkable. It contains geysers, mud volcanoes, mineral springs, exquisitely colored pools, and similar manifestations of Nature. There are found here something like 4,000 hot springs, large and small; 100 geysers, big and little. It has many rushing rivers and limpid lakes, well filled with trout. It has waterfalls of great height and large volume.

It has dense forests, mainly of pine, spruce, fir, and cedar. It has areas of petrified forests with trunks standing. A wide variety of wild flowers of brilliant hues grow in profusion. It has canyons of sublimity, one of which presents an unequalled spectacle of golden colors. Its immense area affords safe refuge for the animals of the wild. Nearly 200 different kinds of birds have been noted here. The hotels rank with the best resort hotels to be found anywhere. The permanent camps offer all the enjoyable features of camp life, without its discomforts.

Thus it will be noted that it is a mistake to associate Yellowstone with geysers alone. While the Yellowstone geysers have no counterpart in the rest of the world, without the geysers the Yellowstone watershed alone, with its glowing canyon, would be worthy of a national park. Were there also no canyon, the scenic wilderness and its incomparable wealth of wild animal life would be worthy of the national park. The personality of the Yellowstone is three-fold. The hot-water manifestations are worth a close examination; the canyon, a study and education in itself, merits a profound study; the park, as a whole, deserves an entire season. Dunraven Pass, Mount Washburn, the Grand Canyon, at Tower Fall, and other interesting points are now a part of the regular scheduled tour of the Park.

A bill providing for the addition to Yellowstone Park of an area of 1,265 square miles, south of and adjoining the Park, is pending in Congress. This extension will include the craggy, serrated granite peaks of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, all of the rugged scenic lands



THESE MAGNIFICENTLY-COLORED AND FANTASTICALLY-CARVED TERRACES LOOK VERY MUCH AS IF THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED TO BE USED AS APPROACHES TO SOME GIANT'S TEMPLE

BY CAPTAIN J. H. MONTGOMERY, U.S. ARMY

north of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, including the valleys of Pilgrim and Pacific creeks to Two Ocean Pass; also the canyons, lakes, and forests of the Upper Yellowstone and the Thorofare Basin. The inclusion of this territory will give Yellowstone a stupendous exhibit of mountain scenery, which is comparable to the finest in the world. The amazing Teton Mountains are, from their nature, a part of the Yellowstone National Park—and have been generally so considered—whose gamut of majestic scenery they complete. Already Yellowstone visitors have claimed them. Automobile trips to Moran on Jackson Lake can be arranged for at Old Faithful Inn.

As a place for one to spend as many weeks as may be possible during the heated months, no spot in this country excels Yellowstone. Its elevation above sea level—an average of 7,500 feet—its location in the heart of the American Rockies amid some of the earth's most inspiring scenery, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the tonic and exhilarating effect of the mountain climate, the fine character of the hotels and camps, the good roads and trails affording the most interesting horseback rides, the excellent trout fishing, the mountain climbing, the weird scenery, the wild animals—all make up the ensemble of an ideal vacation experience. The Park is absolutely unique and original; to see it once means a desire to see it again. It grows on one, and many revisit it year after year. Remember, Yellowstone National Park is yours.

AN INVIGORATING CLIMATE

The elevation, together with the corresponding equable temperatures, the pure waters, and the health-laden breezes from the pine forests, is sufficient explanation of the Park's nearly-perfect climate.

During the tourist season the mean average temperatures range from 54° to 64°, with a maximum of 88°.

With days that are comfortable and sunshiny, but never hot and oppressive, inviting opportunity for every kind of healthful recreation; with nights that are always cool, conducive to sound sleep, nothing is wanting to make a week, a month, or a season here everything that an outing should be. Those who spend any considerable time in the Park and engage in fishing, hiking or horseback riding, motoring or boating, will receive big dividends in both pleasure and health.

WHERE GEYSERS FROLIC

Nature has lavished her most extraordinary gifts on the region of the Yellowstone. Here are wild woodland, carpeted with varicolored wild flowers, crystal rivers, thundering cataracts, gorgeous canyons, sparkling cascades, birds and animals, small and large; but of all its wonders none is so unusual, so startling, so weird, as the geysers. Once seen, the memory and mystery of them will forever linger. The Yellowstone geysers are renowned the world over, because of their size, power, number, and variety of action.

The more prominent geysers are confined to three basins, lying near each other in the middle west zone. Other hot water manifestations occur in all parts of the Park. Marvelously-colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena are frequent. The geysers exhibit a large variety of character and action. Many, like Old Faithful, spout at more or less regular intervals; some of the other large ones play at irregular intervals of days, weeks, or months; some small ones play every few minutes. Some burst upward with immense power; others hurl streams at angles or bubble and foam.



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The Giant Geyser Hurls a Column of Water from 200 to 250 Feet in the Air,
for a Period of One Hour, at Intervals of from 6 to 14 Days.

Yellowstone has more geysers than all the rest of the world. Some are literal volcanoes of water. To translate this into volume we will use Old Faithful as an example. According to observations made by the United States Geological Survey, this most famous of all geysers hurls in the air every sixty to eighty minutes a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day. This would supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

The most important geysers and springs are listed below.

UPPER BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Artemisia.....	50	10 to 15 min.	24 to 30 hrs.
Atomizer.....	2		
Beehive.....	200	6 to 8 min.	12 hrs.
Castle.....	50-75	30 min.	Irregular
Daisy.....	70	3 min.	80 to 90 min.
Fan.....	15-25	10 min.	Irregular
Giant.....	200-250	1 hour	6 to 14 days
Giantess.....	150-200	12 to 36 hrs.	10 to 20 days
Grand.....	200	15 to 30 min.	10 to 12 hrs.
Grotto.....	20-30	Varies	2 to 5 hrs.
Jewel.....	5-20	1 min.	5 min.
Lion.....	50-60	2 to 4 min.	Irregular
Lioness.....	80-100	10 min.	Irregular
Mortar.....	30	4 to 6 min.	Irregular
Oblong.....	20-40	7 min.	8 to 15 hrs.
Old Faithful.....	120-170	4 min.	60 to 80 min.
Riverside.....	80-100	15 min.	6 to 7 hrs.
Sawmill.....	20-35	1 to 3 hrs.	Irregular
Spasmodic.....	4	20 to 60 min.	Irregular
Turban.....	20-40	10 min. to 3 hrs.	Irregular

Notable Springs—Black Sand, Chinaman, Emerald Pool, Morning Glory, Punch Bowl, Sponge, Sunset Lake.

NORRIS BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Growler.....	Steam vent		
Constant.....	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	Irregular
Congress Pool.....	Large boiling	5 to 15 sec.	
Echinus.....	30	3 min.	45 to 50 min
Emerald Pool.....	Beautiful	hot springs	
Hurricane.....	6-8		Continuous
Minute Man.....	8-15	15 to 30 sec	1 to 3 min. at times
Monarch.....	100-125	6 min.	Irregular
New Crater.....	6-25	1 to 4 min.	2 to 5 min.
Valentine.....	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular
Whirligig.....	10-15	10 sec.	Irregular

LOWER BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Warrior.....	Few feet	Continuous
White Dome.....	40	1 min.	40 to 60 min.
Clepsydra.....	10-40	Short	3 min.
Fountain Geyser.....	75	10 min.	2 hours
Great Fountain.....	75-150	45 to 60 min.	8 to 12 hrs.
Mammoth Paint Pots.....	Basin of	boiling clay	
Prismatic Lake.....	250 by 4	00 feet; remark	able coloring
Turquoise Spring.....	100 feet	in diameter	

The Lone Star Geyser, just off the road from Upper Basin to Thumb, has one of the most beautiful cones. It plays sixty feet in the air for ten minutes, at intervals of forty minutes.

GRAND CANYON AND GREAT FALL

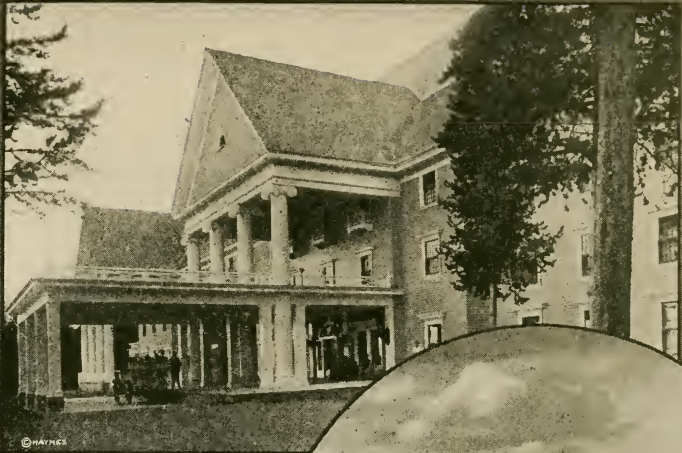
The glories of the Great Fall and the beauty of the Grand Canyon rival the geysers in interest.

The canyon is vast. A cross-section in the largest part measures 2,000 feet at the top and 200 feet at the bottom, with 1,200 feet of depth. The Upper Fall is 109 feet, the Lower or Great Fall, 308 feet in height. The canyon and Lower Fall—a composite picture—are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point and Inspiration Point.

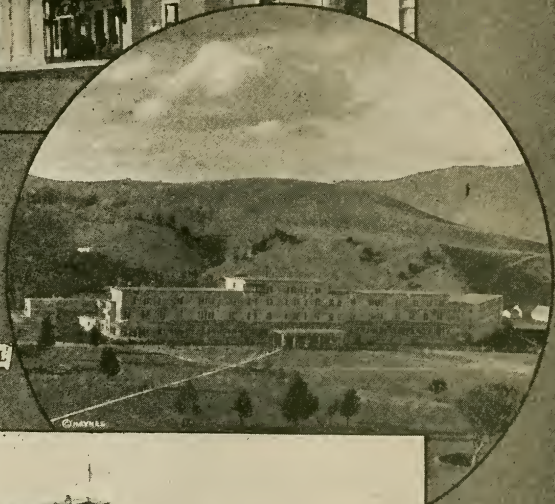
The following quotations describe as well as words can this awe-inspiring wonder:

Lieut. G. C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Washburn government expedition of 1870, wrote:

“There are perhaps other canyons longer and deeper than this one, but surely none combining such grandeur and immensity and peculiarity of formation and profusion of volcanic or chemical phenomena. The combinations of metallic lustres in the coloring of walls are truly wonderful, surpassing, doubtless, anything of the kind on the face of the globe.”



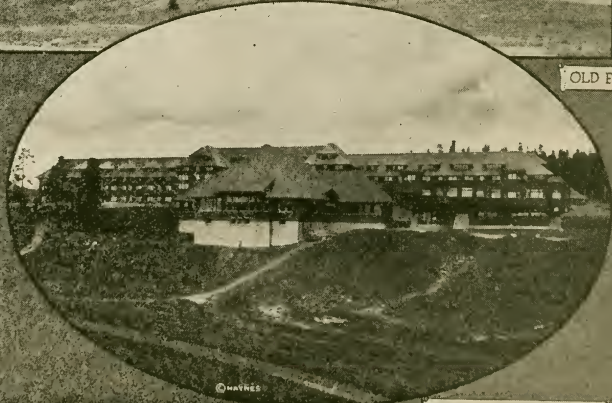
LAKE HOTEL



MAMMOTH HOTEL



OLD FAITHFUL INN



GRAND CANYON HOTEL

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver-grey in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there.

"Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that canyon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that hung the deepest deeps of all."

The famous artist Moran said: "Its beautiful tints are beyond the reach of human art." And General Sherman, referring to Moran's painting of the canyon, added: "The painting by Moran in the Capitol is good, but painting and words are unequal to the subject."

Folsom, connected with the private expedition of '69, and who first wrote of the canyon, said: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature's handiwork."

THE TERRACED MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

At Mammoth Hot Springs, in the north of the Park, hot waters heavily charged with lime have built up tier upon tier of white terraces which the algae-laden waters color

faint tints of red, yellow, blue, and pink. Each terrace carries basins, elaborately carved and fretted, which, when their springs run dry, merge into the great hills of white formation, while new basins form upon their edges. These terraces engulf trees. They form an astonishing spectacle.

Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, and Hymen terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant, Angel Terrace, and the Devil's Kitchen are the most important attractions. Liberty Cap, a monument-like shaft, was perhaps once embodied in a terrace; because it was of harder rock-like material, the erosion which washed away its surrounding formation has left it standing. A similar but smaller shaft near-by is known as the Giant's Thumb.

There are rides, walks, and drives about the springs. The mouth of Boiling River, and the canyon and Osprey Fall of the Middle Gardiner River behind Bunsen Peak, are all within walking distance; they also can be reached by horseback or by automobile.

The general panorama at Mammoth Hot Springs is one of the most striking in the Park. The steaming, tinted terraces and Fort Yellowstone near-by; the long, palisaded escarpment of Mount Everts to the east; the dominating presence of Bunsen Peak to the south, with the Gardiner Canyon and the distant elevations of the Mount Washburn group; the rugged slopes of Terrace Mountain to the west, and the distant peaks of the Snowy Range to the north—all together form a surrounding landscape of wonderful beauty and contrast.

A WILD ANIMAL REFUGE

The Yellowstone National Park is perhaps the largest and certainly the most successful wild-animal refuge in the world. For this reason it offers an exceptional field for nature study.



GABLE GEYSER



CONE OF
CASTLE
GEYSER



CONE OF
LONE STAR
GEYSER



CRATER OF OBLONG GEYSER



LIBERTY CAP—CONE OF
AN EXTINGUISHED GEYSER

The increase in the number of wild animals in the Park is very noticeable; this because of the careful protection afforded them. Hunting is prohibited, except with a camera, and this is encouraged. Besides many bears and buffaloes, there are antelope, mountain sheep, whitetail and mule deer, and elk. These animals are harmless when no attempt is made to annoy or interfere with them. They may not always be seen by the visitors in the automobiles which travel the main highways daily during the season, but the quiet watcher on the near-by trails may often see deer and bear and elk and antelope, and he may even see mountain sheep, moose, and buffalo by journeying on foot or by horseback into their retreats.

The summer season in the Park is the vacation period for bears. Morning and evening a few of the many bears in the Park frequent the vicinity of the hotels and camps and wax fat and sleek upon the refuse. Watching these bears feed is one of the early evening diversions. Occasionally a grizzly may be seen among them.

Only twenty-five buffalo had been left by hunters when protection laws were passed in 1896. These have increased now to about 700. They are in two herds. The larger, miscalled the "tame herd," because it is somewhat under control by the rangers, lives in the upper Lamar Valley, where visitors may easily find it. Approach is over a good motor road. During the summer tourist season, a few of these are driven into pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs so as to be visible to the tourists. The so-called wild herd roams the wilderness round about Yellowstone Lake.

There are also about 600 moose in the Park, and they are increasing in number. Some are to be seen

around the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake and on Hell-roaring Creek. Occasionally one or more may be seen by tourists near the main road of the Park, far from their favorite haunts. By far the larger number are to be found in the Beckler River country in the southwest corner of the Park.

The beaver, once so important a part of animal life in the West, are also rapidly increasing. Almost every stream shows signs of their presence. Near Tower Fall there are several colonies; the ponds are easily seen by tourists who visit the locality. There are also some beside the Tower Fall road, near Mammoth Hot Springs, just south of the crossing of Lava Creek.

Of birds there are between 150 and 200 species—geese, ducks, pelicans, gulls, eagles, hawks, owls, night hawks, ravens, Rocky Mountain jays, tanagers, bluebirds, water ouzels, blackbirds, meadow larks, robins, and others.

EXCURSIONS ON YELLOWSTONE LAKE

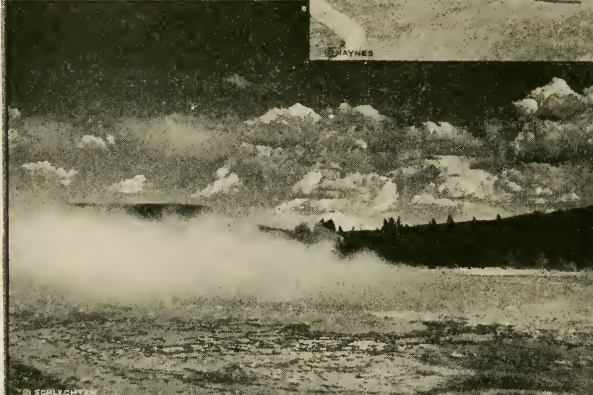
Yellowstone Lake, elevation 7,741 feet, is a large sheet of water, of irregular form, its shores heavily wooded and indented. It is of moderate depth and twenty miles across. The Absaroka Range of snow-capped mountains rises from its edge to altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet. On the shore of the lake at the West Arm, there are highly colored paint pots and many hot pools. From the lake the mountain scenery of the Park is seen to exceptional advantage. There are attractive camping and outing spots on the borders of Yellowstone Lake and in the neighboring mountains. Numerous motor boat trips may be made by arranging with the boat company opposite the Lake Hotel. Among these are trips to the southeast arm of the lake, where one may see the



PUNCH BOWL



HANDKERCHIEF POOL, SOMETIMES CALLED THE 'LAUNDRY' GEYSER



ONE OF THE MANY MYSTERIOUS, STEAMING POOLS



OVERFLOW FROM EXCELSIOR GEYSER



PAINT POTS



Copyrighted by Haynes, St. Paul

"Old Faithful" Displays Its Charms Regularly Every Sixty to Eighty Minutes—Never in Haste, Always with Great Dignity and Never Has Disappointed a Visitor.



LAKE CAMP



OLD FAITHFUL CAMP

pelicans on Molly Island; a trip to the south arm of the lake, also to Flat Mountain Arm, and another one to Steamboat Point. An equipment of new, small motor and rowboats is available for these excursions. Reasonable rates will be quoted upon application to the boat company.

Near the outlet, the Government has constructed a sub-fish hatchery that adds interest to the locality.

WELL-STOCKED FISHING GROUNDS

In 1889 the United States Fish Commission began the distribution of fish in the Park waters. In recent years there has been an annual distribution aggregating hundreds of thousands of trout, so that most of the lakes and streams in which fish can thrive are now stocked with one or more varieties. Approximately 10,000,000 young fish have been placed in Park waters. These comprise grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish; black spotted or native trout; rainbow, Loch Leven, lake, eastern brook, and Von Behr, or brown, trout.

Practically all the waters within easy distance of the Park hotels and camps are kept fairly well stocked with fish, and many of the more remote streams and lakes are even better supplied owing to their being less visited by anglers.

Visitors who do not take their own fishing equipment can supply themselves at any of the hotels or camps upon payment of a small rental.

Yellowstone is a paradise for the expert angler. Almost any of a hundred streams can be successfully whipped by an adept, while an amateur can catch lake trout near the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. No license is required.

HUNDREDS OF MILES OF TRAILS

The advent of motors in Yellowstone reduces the time formerly

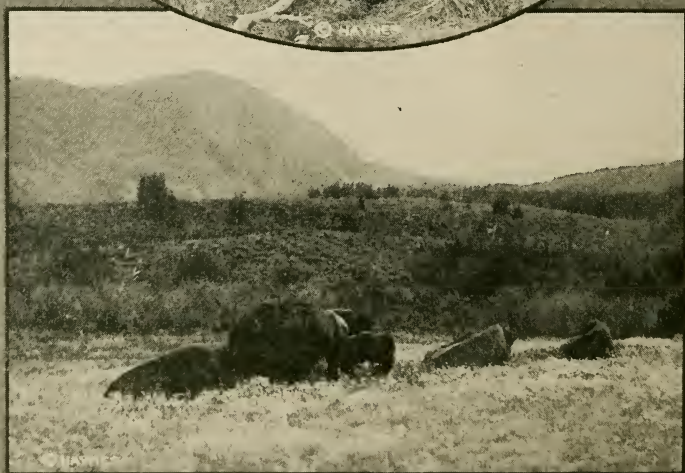
required to travel between points, and permits the tourist to spend more of his time in viewing individual points of interest. To fill these new needs the National Park Service is developing the trail system as rapidly as time and appropriations permit. Much already has been accomplished, and several hundred miles of trails are now available for the horseback rider and hiker. These trails lead into the remote scenic sections of the Park, out to streams and lakes teeming with fish, far away into the foothills of the Absaroka Range where the wild buffalo browse, and into other regions of strange geological formations. Persons desiring to travel on the trails without the service of a guide, should make careful inquiry at the office of the superintendent of the nearest ranger station before starting, and procure and study the government topographical map.

Saddle horses and guides for hire are available for guests of the hotels and camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, and Grand Canyon, at reasonable rates.

FOSSIL FORESTS

The fossil forests cover an extensive area in the northern part of the Park, being especially abundant along the west side of the Lamar River about ten miles above its junction with the Yellowstone. This region is most conveniently reached by a side trip (horseback) from Camp Roosevelt.

The late General H. M. Chittenden, the foremost authority on Yellowstone National Park, thus described these petrified trees: "The tourist may see upon the slopes of Specimen Ridge, side by side, the living and the dead, the little conifers of present growth, and the gigantic trunks of unknown species which flourished there eons ago. Some of the petrifications are per-



YELLOWSTONE PARK IS PERHAPS THE LARGEST
WILD ANIMAL REFUGE IN THE WORLD

fect. Roots, bark, parts showing incipient decay, worm holes, leaves—all are preserved with absolute fidelity. The rings of annual growth may be counted, and these indicate for the large trees an age of not less than 500 years. Some of the stumps are fully ten feet in diameter. Here and there the ponderous roots stand imbedded in the rock face of the cliff, where erosion has not yet undermined them. Some hollow trees show interiors beautifully lined with holocrystalline quartz. How long it took each growth to reach maturity; how long it flourished afterward before destruction; and how long the several lava flows suspended vegetable growth, are matters largely conjectural."

A VERITABLE FLOWER GARDEN

The Yellowstone is the botanist's domain. The whole Park is a veritable flower garden, its coloring changing with the advancing season. Specimens of the most delicate lowland flowers are found in close proximity to fields of snow. The visitor notes the profusion of coloring of these natural flower gardens.

Authorities estimate that forest growth covers fully 84 per cent of the entire area of the Park. In these forests are pine, fir, balsam, spruce, cedar, poplar, and aspen, with occasionally a dwarf maple and a thicket of willows.

HOTELS AND PERMANENT CAMPS

Visitors have the choice of service at hotels or permanent camps. All service is under the supervision of the Government and is maintained at a high standard.

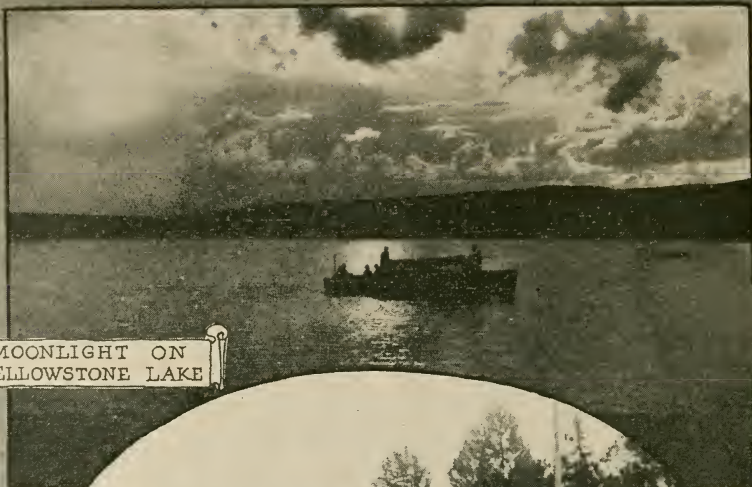
The hotels are modernly equipped, spacious and highly individualistic.

The permanent camps are in effect comfortably furnished villages of tent-bungalows set among the pine trees. Each camp consists of central service buildings and scores of cozy sleeping tents. All hotels and permanent camps are situated with special reference to their convenience for sight-seeing.

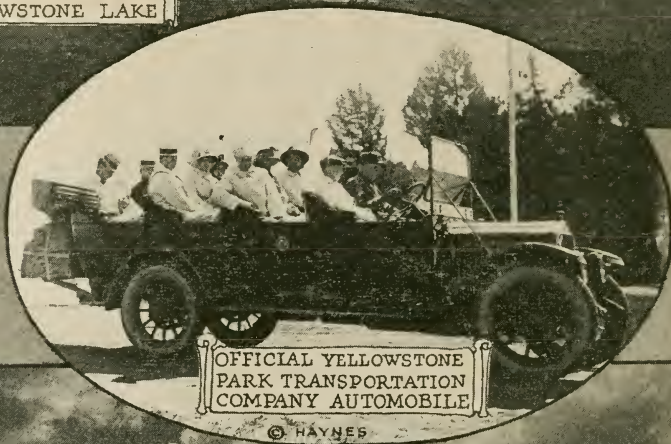
The hotel and the permanent camp at Mammoth Hot Springs are near the colored terraces, Liberty Cap and historic Fort Yellowstone; Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Camp at the Upper Geyser Basin are near Old Faithful and other big geysers. The Grand Canyon Hotel is on the west side of the Grand Canyon, within easy walking distance of the Great Fall and Lookout Point. The Canyon Camp is on the opposite side of the Grand Canyon, near Artist Point. Camp Roosevelt, on Lost Creek, in the Tower Fall region (where President Roosevelt camped in 1903), faces Junction Butte in the angle between the Yellowstone and Lamar rivers, several miles farther north.

Old Faithful Inn, at Upper Geyser Basin, the original of all the rustic hotels in our National Parks, has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. It is a striking structure of logs and boulders. The lobby is 75 feet square, and 92 feet high to the peak of the roof, with balconies around three sides. A massive stone chimney, with a fireplace at each side and corner, or eight fireplaces in all, is a feature of this room. It is delightfully furnished in a style in keeping with its architecture.

Old Faithful Inn and also Old Faithful Camp are near Old Faithful Geyser; opposite, and but a trifle farther away, are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness, and Cubs geysers; down the little valley the Castle Geyser is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand Geyser,



MOONLIGHT ON
YELLOWSTONE LAKE



OFFICIAL YELLOWSTONE
PARK TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY AUTOMOBILE

© HAYNES



JACKSON LAKE AND TETON MOUNTAINS

and to some extent those of the Giant, Artemisia, and Riverside geysers, can be seen. A particular feature of the Inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods, under electric light.

At the outlet of Yellowstone Lake is the large Lake Colonial Hotel. It has an imposing front with large columned porches at each end and in the center, and it is "homey."

The Grand Canyon Hotel is one of the finest and most completely equipped of resort hotels. It is original and stately, 640 feet long by 415 feet wide. The main feature of the hotel is the lounge. This is 175 feet long by 84 feet wide; the sides are practically all plate glass.

"Camping" in Yellowstone is a term which is likely to be misleading. These large, permanent summer camps are not "camps" in the usual sense. They afford all of the enjoyable features of camp life without any of its characteristic hardships. The sleeping tents are wainscoted in wood to a height of four feet, with canvas sides and asbestos roof. Each tent has wooden doors with locks and screened windows. The tents are heated by wood-burning stoves and furnished with full-size comfortable beds. The food, wholesome, varied, and well cooked, is served family style in large dining halls. It is camping par excellence.

At these camps emphasis is placed on out-of-doors entertainment. A feature of the early evening is the camp fire—a pyramid of burning, crackling pine logs in the glow of which the guests sing, eat pop corn, and participate in impromptu entertainments.

At all permanent camps dancing and other amusements may be enjoyed.

Camp Roosevelt, although located on the main "loop" road and accessible to passengers making the

regular Park tour, is off the beaten path and is not included in the "four-and-one-half-days" trip through Yellowstone Park. It is a stop-over station, convenient for those who desire to prolong their stay in the Park, fishing, taking trail trips, seeing the petrified forest, the beavers at work, the buffalo herd, or merely resting in the seclusion of this forest-clad, mountain-surrounded spot. The charge for accommodations is \$4.50 per day, American plan.

SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS

Yellowstone Park Forest and Trail Camp (for boys under 17) is located on a mountain side near Tower Falls. A more favorable place for a boys' summer-camp school probably does not exist. Here the romance of the old West, the joys of life in the open, the lure of forest and stream, the material for entertaining interpretation of the geology, zoology, botany and forestry of Yellowstone Park are close at hand. For further information, address Yellowstone Park Camps Company, Livingston, Mont.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, under contract with the Government, operates a transportation line between the Park entrances and the various hotels, camps and points of interest. The standard equipment for these tours consists of high-powered 7 and 10-passenger automobiles (tops up or down, at option of passengers), built to fit the necessities of Yellowstone travel; they move on regular schedules. Stop-overs, without extra charge, may be procured from the Transportation Company.

Tourists traveling in small parties and desiring to retain the exclusive use of an automobile can arrange to do so. Minimum charge, five full fares plus \$25.00 per day, from time car is taken until released.

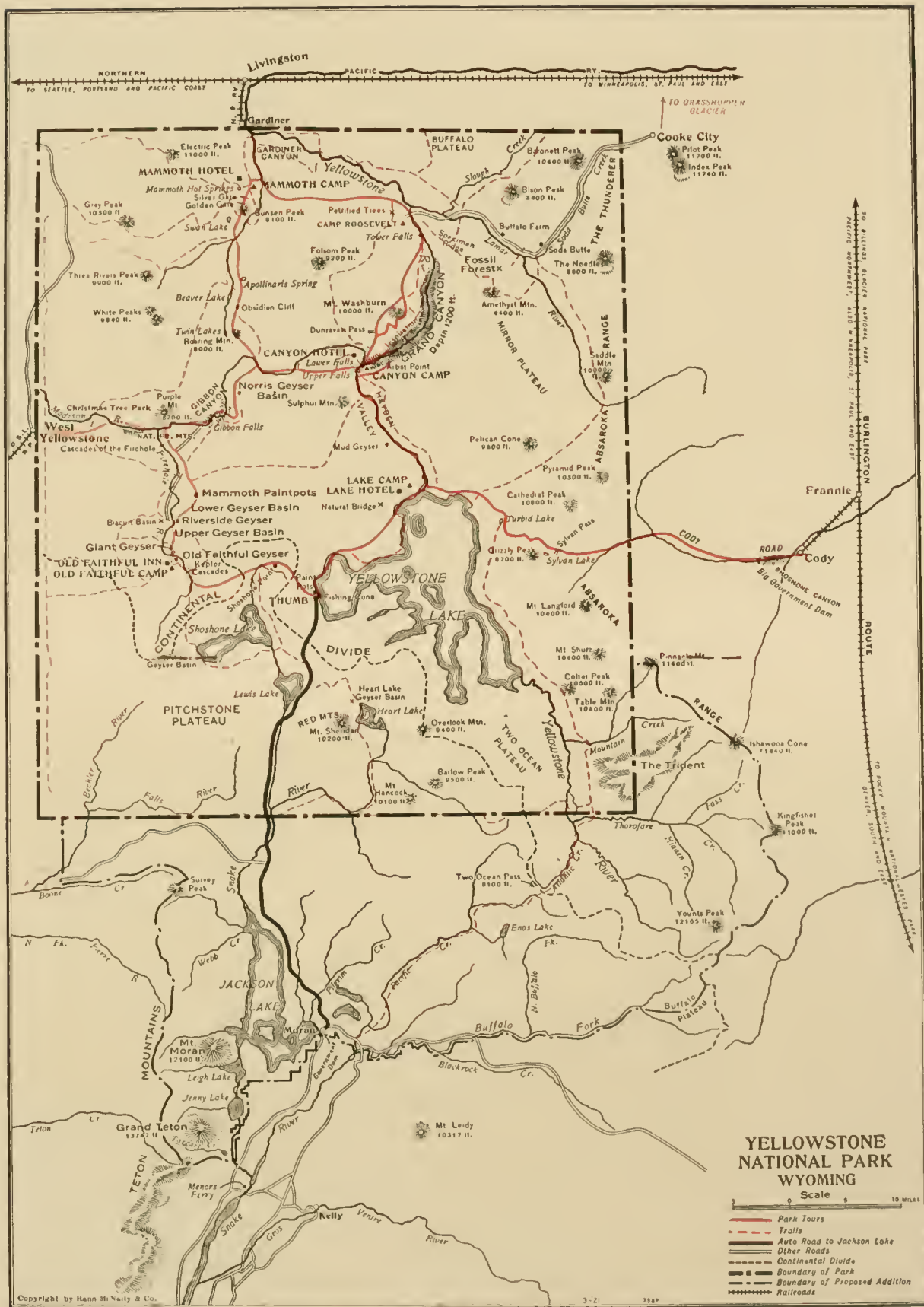




Photo Craft Shop, Colorado Springs

The Grand Canyon, Twenty Miles Long, Brilliant and Varied in Color
Beyond Description, Is One of the Grandest Sights in the World.

The number of cars available for this "private" service is limited, however, and advance notice of date of arrival, gateway at which the Park will be entered and the number in the party should be given to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Six-passenger touring cars can be obtained most any time, for short local trips around the various hotels and camps; rate, \$6.00 per hour.

The automobile trip through the Park is one of ever-changing variety. Each day's journey unfolds new enjoyments. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot seems but the prelude to something more inspiring.

The Government has spent large sums of money to perfect the roads; they are sprinkled and maintained in good condition. Also within recent years it has expended more than \$2,000,000 in various betterments. The roads to points overlooking the Grand Canyon and to the summit of Mount Washburn are very popular.

SIDE TRIPS FROM STOP-OVER PLACES

Many short and inexpensive trips are available from the principal stop-over places in the Park.

One of the most delightful of these is across the southern boundary of the Park to the historic Jackson Lake country, celebrated as one of the most thrilling high mountain spectacles of America. Motor service is operated between the Park and Jackson Lake. Arrangements for this trip may be made with the transportation agent at either Old Faithful Inn or Camp. The cost of this excursion, to holders of regular Park tickets, is \$10.00 for the round trip—with a minimum of five passengers. It is necessary to spend one night at Jackson Lake.

From Upper Geyser Basin a trail trip to Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake, for one or more days, is a pleasant diversion. Shorter trips are walks or rides to Lone Star Geyser or drives to Shoshone Point.

Another pleasant drive from Upper Geyser Basin is down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, to fish for grayling.

One of the most interesting side-trips in the Park is that from the Grand Canyon to the summit of Mount Washburn. The distance from the hotel to the summit is eleven miles. The automobile charge for the round trip is \$2 per passenger; or, one can make the trip on horseback or afoot, going by road and returning by a well-worn trail through entirely different scenes. This trip may be made as a part of the regular park tour—Canyon to Mammoth—at an additional cost of \$2 for each passenger.

The view from Mount Washburn is marvelous, and one obtains, as in no other way, an accurate and connected idea of the Park as a whole.

From Mammoth Hot Springs numerous trips may be made. Among the most popular are the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mount Everts, and around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Fall and Middle Gardiner River Canyon). Trout excursions are many and easily made.

From Mammoth Hot Springs, Camp Roosevelt, or the Grand Canyon a side trip by auto may be made into the northeastern part of the Park, passing the Buffalo Farm, Soda Butte—an extinct geyser—and terminating at the quaint little mining camp of Cooke City. The town is surrounded by some of the most imposing mountains in this section, and radiating from it are numerous trails which can be followed on horseback. One may go up into the Granite Range to Goose



UPPER FALL-YELLOWSTONE RIVER



KEELER CASCADE



TOWER FALL



CRYSTAL FALLS

Lake, which lies at an altitude of 10,000 feet, by wagon road, a distance of about twelve miles.

From the head of Goose Lake a gradual climb of about a mile and a half brings one to the Grasshopper Glacier, so named because of the fact that the stratified remains of grasshoppers are imbedded in the ice, where the insects were caught by a snowstorm, at a remote time, during a flight across the pass.

From Camp Roosevelt, an interesting side-trip by foot or horseback can be made to the petrified trees of the Fossil Forest.

Mountains is most healthful and pleasurable. While in the early part of the summer there is more snow on the mountains and the streams carry more water, August and September are delightful months during which to make the tour. There is no time when there is the least possibility of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play equally well, in September or in June, and the autumnal hues of trees and foliage lend an appreciable beauty to the scene.

WHEN TO GO TO THE PARK

The first date automobiles will start from either Gardiner, Cody or Yellowstone, will be June 20, and the last date automobiles will start from these gateways to make a complete tour of the Park will be September 15. The last date automobiles will reach any of the gateways, after tour of the Park, will be September 19.

The Park season is a time of the year when a sojourn among the

STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, however, recommends that stop-overs of as long duration as practicable be planned at points within the Park; that Yellowstone be regarded not alone as a region which may be glimpsed on a hurried trip, but also as a vacation playground of boundless opportunities for rest and recreation.

GATEWAYS TO THE PARK

The tourist may enter the Park at any one of three gateways and leave by way of the same or either of the other gateways: Gardiner, Montana, the Northern Entrance (reached by the Northern Pacific Railway)—dedicated April 24, 1903, by the late Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, "FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE"; Cody, Wyoming, the scenically-famous Eastern Entrance (reached by the Burlington Route)—home town of the late Colonel Wm. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"); West Yellowstone, Montana, the Western Entrance (reached by

the Oregon Short Line R. R.). Automobiles of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company connect with the railroads at these three principal gateways.

FROM GARDINER —NORTHERN ENTRANCE

From Livingston and the well-named Gate of the Mountains, the train follows the old and now well-known route, made historic by the Washburn-Doane exploration and discovery in 1870, along the upper Yellowstone River to Gardiner. One rides in open observation cars through enchanting Paradise Val-



Photo Craft Shop, Colorado Springs

The Lower or Great Fall of the Yellowstone River is 308 Feet High—
Almost Twice the Height of Niagara.

ley, and between the walls of Yankee Jim Canyon alongside the rushing torrent of the Yellowstone and comes to rest at the foot of and facing Electric Peak. The beautiful descriptive thought or sentiment expressed in the first stanza of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie" might, with slight change of phraseology, be made to apply to Paradise Valley, sublimed as it is by its glacial shaping by Nature and the inspirational effect of snow-flecked and lofty Emigrant Peak.

The name given to this valley was bestowed by one whose conceptions of propriety and fitness were unquestioned.

Expansive and mountain-walled by some of the finer examples of Rocky Mountain structure, it rises rapidly from the rolling and snow-and-geyser-fed Yellowstone by heavy yet graceful, finely turned slopes, into the robust, rough edged, beguiling front of the great range. Formed originally from lava streams that rolled and tumbled unchecked down the yielding valley floor, when the fires were spent and the hiss and odor of steam had vanished, the glacial epoch took up the trail and cut and scoured and scraped the fiery mass, and erosion finished and fashioned it into its present beautiful outline. And Emigrant Peak is the Captain General of it all.

Then—tell it with bated breath—his Satanic Majesty appeared, slipped or stumbled and went tobogganing down the mountain leaving a blood-red trail to recount his feat to succeeding generations.

At Gardiner, Sepulcher Mountain and Electric Peak rise high in the air, prodigious examples of mountain building, with interesting stories anent them. And the Gardiner River, after miles of weird and circuitous rambling, tears ripplingly

down its lone canyon, throwing itself in abandon into the greater, sea-bound Yellowstone.

Fifty-four miles of old frontier country!—where Indian and White, bison and elk, deer and wild sheep, antelope and coyote have trailed and hunted, fought and killed, camped and explored, been lost and starved—to lead, finally, by rail to a broader domain dedicated to humanity and civilization for recreation and upliftment.

Immediately after leaving the unique railroad station, at Gardiner, the automobile passes under the great Lava Entrance Arch, along the Gardiner River, past Eagle Nest Crag, and Boiling River to Mammoth Hot Springs, the starting point for the park trip.

FROM CODY —EASTERN ENTRANCE

Although neither pen nor picture can do justice to the Cody Road, these words will help to prepare you for this great scenic treat.

Picture, first the region as a whole—a region of large distances, gigantic mountains, peaks and ranges, green-sloped and snow-capped, heaped closely together, apparently in inextricable confusion, and over all this wildness a soft and picturesque beauty which is one of its greatest charms.

It is a wonderful country and every mile of it interesting to any man, whether a native of the West or of the East. There is always an exhilaration in mountaineering, and the more natural and rugged the surroundings, the keener the effect.

The Cody Road through the Buffalo Bill country is a pioneer's trail blazed through a region primeval, and in the ninety miles from Cody to the Park there is no suggestion of anything but the great rugged West—crude, heroic, cordial.



An Interesting View of the Grand Canyon Near Tower Fall Showing the
Fantastic Effect Produced by Centuries of Erosion.

The semi-arid, treeless surroundings of Cody give one no conception of the sights and scenes symbolic of the great and wonderful works of both God and man, he is soon to behold. Following the Shoshone River (stinking water—the Indians called it), the giant canyon of that turbulent stream is soon entered. This canyon is about six miles long, formed by the almost perpendicular sides of Rattlesnake and Cedar mountains, rising above the river to a tremendous height—rocky, jagged and almost barren of vegetation. Through this canyon and along the face of Rattlesnake Mountain this Cody Road has been blasted and chiseled in and through the solid rock, passing through as many as five tunnels in less than a mile—as carefully constructed and smooth as a boulevard. Following the river for some distance, now level with it, now overlooking it from sheer, giddy heights, always gradually rising, the road finally reaches a point above the top of the great Shoshone irrigation dam—higher than the New York Flat-iron Building. Here the view back and down into the precipitous gorge is thrilling, while to the westward a broad and magnificent vista greets the eye. Immediately below and extending some miles is Shoshone Lake (the Government reservoir, forty-two miles in circumference, which impounds water to irrigate the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming).

The character of the country changes as the National Forest Reserve is approached. Vegetation is more luxuriant, the quaking aspen appears and ere long the evergreen becomes one of the principal features of the landscape. The river narrows and becomes increasingly boisterous as it is more and more hemmed in by the growing proximity of the mountains. From this point, for some miles, the mountains are very irregular and the red sandstone of the near-by ridges takes on

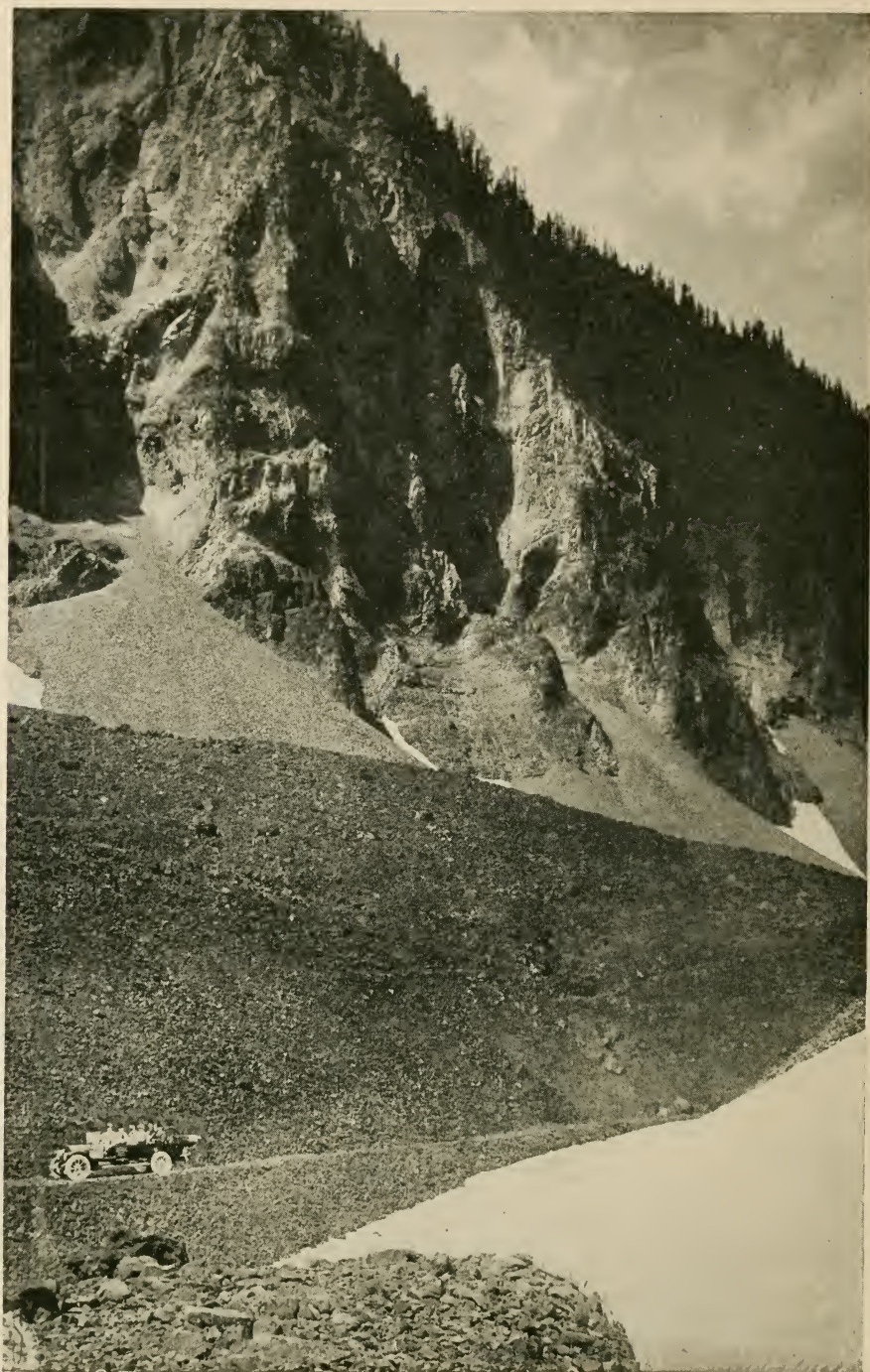
fantastic formations, which have been appropriately named. Little imagination is required to recognize Dead Indian, Sleeping Giant, Clock Tower, Statuary Hill, Chimney Rock and so on. Looking westward from Wapiti, elevation 6,160 feet, the road seems completely barred by the Absaroka Range, which extends almost solid from north to south, with forty snow-capped peaks—from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high—and one well wonders how all these peaks are to be passed.

Pahaska (Indian—Sioux for “long hair”) a lovely mountain resort, was so named as a tribute of affection to the late Colonel Cody (“Buffalo Bill”).

Passing the Government Station at the edge of the Park the road climbs steadily and more and more steeply for ten miles, with Middle Creek for company, now alongside, now far below in the canyon, but always because of its rapid fall, a plunging, roaring torrent, the scenery becoming constantly wilder, but as softly picturesque as ever. Finally, the summit, a cleft in the top of the range, where the snow lies at the road side nearly all summer, is reached, where tourists usually get out and indulge in the luxury of a snow-balling. This is Sylvan Pass. On looking back, one cannot but marvel at the ingenuity which was required to construct the roadway over which he has come, as it corkscrews round and round, up and up, circling over itself time after time, as it rises through this wonderful canyon.

The Pass is but a few feet across and soon Sylvan Lake is reached, and although at an elevation almost as great as the pass, this mountain gem seems to nestle at the very foot of the lofty mountains which cluster about it protectingly on all sides.

The descent of the western slope of the Pass is almost tortuous in its



Sylvan Pass—A Colossal Cleft in the Summit of the Absaroka Range
Where the Snow Lies at the Road Side Nearly All Summer.

windings. Beautiful waterfalls are frequently encountered on both sides of the Pass. As the Park is neared, birds, fish, flowers, beaver dams, elk and deer are seen in larger numbers and with greater frequency. The downward road is almost tortuous in its windings and an ever-changing aspect greets the eye; one moment a splendid panorama of Yellowstone Lake, then, as the road momentarily turns back, there appears, perhaps, a towering, forest-clad mountain with its snowy peak and an intervening canyon of great depth, through the bottom of which rushes one of those numerous clear, cold streams of snow water—the natural home of the mountain trout; next, perhaps, is an open, level, grassy glade, a favorite feeding place for the elk and deer; and so it goes, each scene seemingly more entrancing than the last, until finally the level is reached and the road, winding through forests of lodgepole pine, past Turbid Lake, Indian Pond and across the Yellowstone River, soon reaches Yellowstone Lake.

Visitors from twenty-two states traversed the Cody Road on one

August day last year, while during the season citizens of eleven foreign countries—England, France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Canada, Mexico, Egypt, China, Japan and India, rolled past the amazing and thrilling scenes strung along this wonderful mountain motor highway.

FROM WEST YELLOWSTONE —WESTERN ENTRANCE

The Cody Road through the Buffalo Bill country is the land you will never forget.

In commencing the tour at West Yellowstone, on the Union Pacific System, the road passes up the valley of the Madison River and through Madison Canyon to the main Park road, from which point the trip around the Park is made in the regular way to the same or either of the other gateways.

The ideal and complete tour of the park is, in Gardiner—out Cody, or the reverse, if preferred, because in no other way can the visitor gain the advantage of viewing the thrilling scenes between these rail gateways and the Park proper.

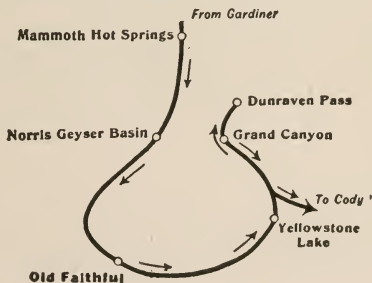
TIME OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF THE AUTOMOBILES AT GARDINER (NORTHERN PACIFIC TERMINAL), CODY (BURLINGTON TERMINAL) AND WEST YELLOWSTONE (UNION PACIFIC TERMINAL) FOR THE REGULAR "FOUR- AND-ONE-HALF-DAYS" TOURS

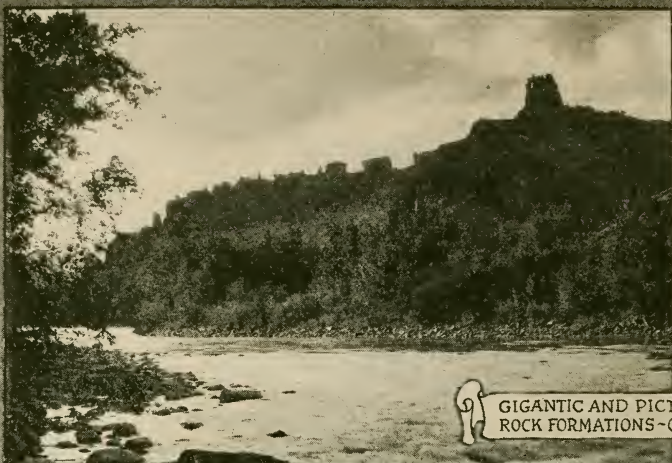
IN GARDINER, OUT CODY

Leave Gardiner, 11:35 a. m. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 5:35 p.m. (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon,) Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Shoshone Canyon, arriving Cody, 5:48 p.m. (dinner), fifth day.

Side-Trips: Grand Canyon to Dunraven Pass and return free; Grand Canyon to Camp Roosevelt and return, by way of Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris (in-

volves spending additional time in the park); \$5.00 for each passenger holding full paid tickets for this tour.





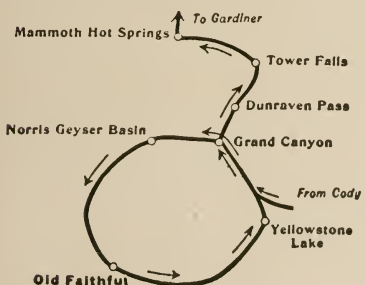
GIGANTIC AND PICTURESQUE
ROCK FORMATIONS - CODY ROAD.



"WHEN GOD CHISELED THE PALISADES
OF THE CODY ROAD HE PLANTED TREES
TO CAST THEIR GRATEFUL SHADOWS
OVER THE ROAD AND COMPLETE THE
PICTURE OF NATURE IN HER MOST
MAJESTIC MOOD."

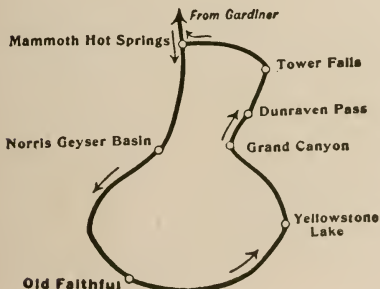
IN CODY, OUT GARDINER

Leave Cody (breakfast) 8:30 a.m., by way of Shoshone Canyon (luncheon en route), Sylvan Pass, Grand Canyon (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast, luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging, breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast, luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner), arriving Gardiner, 6:52 p.m., fifth day.



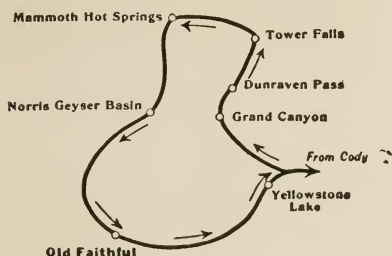
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Leave Gardiner 11:35 a.m. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 5:35 p.m. (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging, breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner), arriving Gardiner 6:52 p.m., fifth day.



IN CODY, OUT CODY

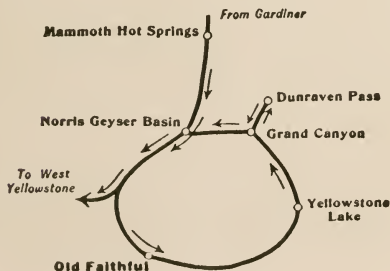
Leave Cody (breakfast) 8:30 a.m., by way of Shoshone Canyon (luncheon en route), Sylvan Pass, Grand Canyon (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging, and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Shoshone Canyon, arriving Cody 5:48 p.m. (dinner), fifth day.



IN GARDINER, OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE

Leave Gardiner 11:35 a.m. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 5:35 p.m. (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, arriving West Yellowstone 1:00 p.m. (luncheon), or (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), arriving West Yellowstone 5:27 p.m. (dinner), fifth day.

Side Trips: Grand Canyon to Dunraven Pass and return, free; Grand Canyon to Camp Roosevelt and return, by way of Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris (involves spending additional time in the park); \$5.00 for each passenger holding full paid tickets for this tour.





PAHASKA ~ HUNTING LODGE OF THE
LATE BUFFALO BILL ~ CODY ROAD.



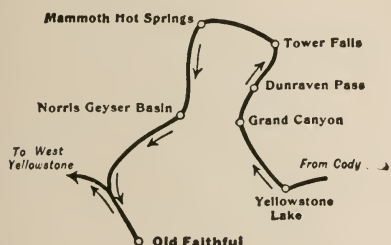
SHOSHONE LAKE ~ HOLDS THE
DRAINAGE FROM 1380 SQUARE
MILES TO IRRIGATE 150,000
ACRES ~ CODY ROAD.



THE MASSIVE IRRIGATION DAM ~
NOTE THE CODY ROAD WINDING
UP THE SIDE OF RATTLESNAKE
MOUNTAIN TO THE RIGHT.

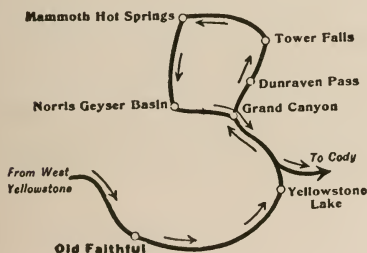
IN CODY, OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE

Leave Cody (breakfast) 8:30 a.m., via Shoshone Canyon, Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin and Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, and breakfast), arriving West Yellowstone 1:00 p.m. (luncheon), or (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), arriving West Yellowstone 5:30 p.m. (dinner), fifth day.



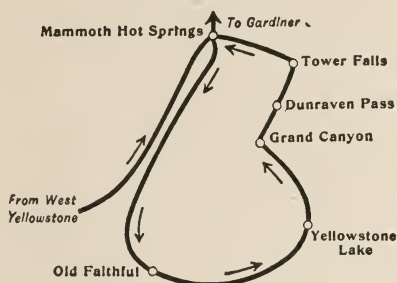
IN WEST YELLOWSTONE, OUT CODY

Leave West Yellowstone 9:30 a.m. (breakfast), by way of Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), or 3:45 p.m., (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Norris Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Shoshone Canyon, arriving Cody 5:48 p.m. (dinner), fifth day.



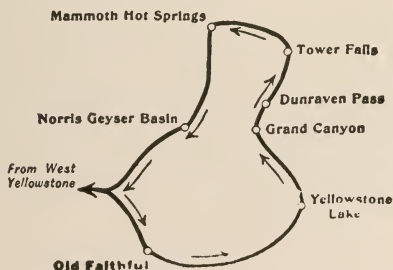
IN WEST YELLOWSTONE, OUT GARDINER

Leave West Yellowstone 9:15 a.m. (breakfast), by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 3:45 p.m., (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Falls and Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner), arriving Gardiner 6:52 p.m., fifth day.



IN WEST YELLOWSTONE, OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE

Leave West Yellowstone 9:30 a.m. (breakfast), by way of Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), or 3:45 p.m., (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon), Tower Falls and Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging, breakfast), arriving West Yellowstone 1:00 p.m. (luncheon), or (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), arriving West Yellowstone 5:01 p.m. (dinner), fifth day.





Hallenbeck, Chicago

Associated as It Is with Indian Battlefields and Old-Time Frontier Days, the Gigantic Canyon of the Shoshone River Holds a Peculiar and Romantic Interest.

COST OF THE PARK "FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-DAYS" TOUR FROM GARDINER, WEST YELLOWSTONE OR CODY

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging	At Hotels	At Camps	Including Motor Transportation Only. Meals and Lodging Extra
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For Adults, and children 12 years old and over . . .	\$54.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
For children 8 years old and under 12 years	41.50	22.50	12.50
For children 5 years old and under 8 years	27.00	22.50	12.50

Longer time than is provided by the regular "four-and-one-half-days" tour may be spent at the various stop-over points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the following rates: at the hotels, breakfast, \$1.25, luncheon and dinner, \$1.50 each, rooms, \$2.25 to \$6.75 per day; at the camps, meals, \$1.00 each, bungalow-tent room, \$1.50, or \$30.00 a week, American plan. *Children's Tickets for hotel or camp accommodations are sold in the Park only.*

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$6.50 a day at hotels, American plan. (This rate does not include rooms with bath.) Rates for especially well located rooms (including rooms with bath) \$8.00 to \$11.00 a day, American plan. Persons desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

WOMEN TOURISTS

Fully sixty per cent of the Park visitors are women, and a large percentage of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at the hotels and camps whose special duty is to look after the welfare of women and see that they are made comfortable and that their trips are thoroughly enjoyable.

MAIL AND TELEGRAMS

Mail and telegrams should be sent in care of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company or Yellowstone Park Camps Company (whichever patronized) at the gateway at which the addressee will leave the Park—Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, Cody, Wyoming, or West Yellowstone, Montana.

WHAT TO WEAR

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Men should have medium weight overcoats and sweaters and women should have coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters are desirable; they may be purchased in the Park. Stout shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for walking about the geysers and terraces and for mountain use. Riding breeches and puttees have been very popular of late with both men and women and are really very sensible garments for those energetic persons who like to climb, ride and tramp. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should be a part of the traveler's outfit and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

BAGGAGE

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage for each passenger, with a limited liability for loss or damage. Trunks cannot be transported in the automobiles. Good substantial suit cases, not inferior ones, should be used by tourists. Tourists contemplating a prolonged trip through the Park can make arrangements with representatives of the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the forwarding of trunks.

Storage charges for baggage will be waived by the interested railroads at Livingston, Gardiner, West Yellowstone, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cody, Franine or Billings, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the Park trip. Baggage may be checked to station via which passengers enter the Park, i. e., Gardiner, Cody or West Yellowstone. Passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another will find regulations for free checking of baggage to station via which they leave the Park.

BRING YOUR CAMERA

Nowhere will you find greater opportunities to make good use of your camera than in Yellowstone. Hunting with gun is prohibited but visitors are allowed to "shoot" as often as they desire with cameras and the field is unlimited. Photographic supplies can be obtained at the hotels and camps.

HOT SPRING BATHS

Natural hot-spring bathing pools are maintained at Upper Geyser Basin and Mammoth Hot Springs. Admission, suit and towel, 50 cents.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs, and each hotel and camp has a trained nurse and a dispensary.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of The Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. All charges for service in the Park are fixed by him. The Park Superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED SADDLE AND PACK TRIPS OFF THE BEATEN PATHS

A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join a horseback camping party. Several villages near the Park boundaries, as well as a number of "Dude" Ranches in the Buffalo Bill country, are headquarters for guides and outfitters, with whom arrangements can be made for saddle-horse and pack-train trips as well as ranch accommodations.

The names and addresses of these guides and outfitters and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips, and "Dude" (tourist) Ranches may be obtained from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., or any railroad representative named on Page 44.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given; remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Geological History of Yellowstone National Park, by Arnold Hague, 24 pages, 10 illustrations, 10 cents.
Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park, by F. H. Knowlton, 32 pages, 15 illustrations, 10 cents.
Fishes of the Yellowstone National Park, by Hugh M. Smith and W. C. Kendall, 30 pages, 17 illustrations, 5 cents.
Geysers of Yellowstone National Park, by Walter Harvey Weed, 32 pages, including 23 illustrations, 10 cents.
Panoramic View of Yellowstone National Park, 25 cents.
National Parks Portfolio, 248 pages, including 306 illustrations, \$1.00.
Glimpses of Our National Parks, 72 pages, including 31 illustrations, 10 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given:

Map of Yellowstone National Park, 32 by 36 inches, 25 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to The Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the Park:

Rules and Regulations, a pamphlet of general information regarding Yellowstone National Park.
Manual for Railroad Tourists in Yellowstone National Park.
Manual for Motorists in Yellowstone National Park.
Maps showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.



Copyrighted by Haynes, St. Paul

"The Whole Park Is a Veritable Flower Garden, Its Coloring Changing with the Advancing Season."

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AS A DESTINATION

During the Park season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada, to Gardiner, Cody and West Yellowstone or Yellowstone Park, as destinations.

These round-trip excursion tickets may read on the going trip to any of these Park gateways and on the return trip from the same or any other gateway, thus affording passengers the privilege of entering the Park at one entrance and leaving it at the same point or either of the other entrances.

Trips may be planned to include two or more of the following national parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Yellowstone Glacier, Rocky Mountain—Estes, Mesa Verde.

Coupons covering automobile transportation and accommodations at the hotels or permanent camps for the "four-and-one-half-days" tour of the Park, may be included in railroad tickets at proper additional charges, which are the same as those in effect at the Park.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AS A SIDE-TRIP

Passengers wishing to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip in connection with journeys to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available and may make side-trips to the Park from Billings, Mont., Livingston, Mont., Frannie, Wyo., Pocatello, Ida., Ogden, Utah, or Salt Lake City, Utah, which are stop-over points on both one-way and round-trip tickets.



Copyrighted by Gifford for Northern Pacific Ry. Co.

The Unmatched Circular Panorama from Mount Washburn Gives One an Accurate and Connected Idea of the Park as a Whole.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT CODY

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the morning train take breakfast (this meal is NOT included in the regular Park ticket) at the Cody Inn (operated by the Burlington for the accommodation and convenience of Park visitors) and start for the Park at 8:30 A. M.

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the evening train take dinner, remain overnight, and breakfast at the Cody Inn (these accommodations are NOT included in the regular Park ticket) and start for the Park at 8:30 A. M.

Passengers from the Park, leaving Cody on the evening train via Billings, take dinner at the Cody Inn (this meal IS included in the regular Park ticket).

Passengers from the Park, leaving Cody on the morning train to Denver, take dinner (this meal IS included in the regular Park ticket), remain overnight at the Cody Inn (this accommodation is NOT included in the regular Park ticket), and breakfast at the Cody Inn (this meal is NOT included in the regular Park ticket).

BURLINGTON-NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANNED VACATION

Tickets reading via Burlington Route-Northern Pacific, good entering Yellowstone at Gardiner and leaving it at Cody, reading thence via Burlington Route-Colorado & Southern Railway to Denver and South, permit the holders thereof to make side-trip from Ft. Collins, Loveland, or Longmont, Colorado, into Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park; or a circle trip including Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, the Continental Divide, Grand Lake, Berthoud Pass, Idaho Springs and Denver's Mountain Parks; or, passengers may make this side-trip from Denver. The cost of such side-trip is extra.

Similarly, passengers holding tickets reading in the reverse direction can visit Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park by side-trip from Denver, Longmont, Loveland or Ft. Collins.



THE CODY INN, CODY, WYOMING

To provide, in a cordial, true-Western style, for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the traveler en route to and from the Park, by way of the Cody Road, through the Buffalo Bill country, the Burlington has constructed and operates this commodious bungalow inn.

In addition to those features which are common to all good hotels, the visitor will find filtered water employed for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes; improved fire-protection devices; lighting, plumbing and heating appliances and arrangements of the most appropriate kind, and a thoughtful and attentive service which promotes a homey atmosphere.

DIVERSE AND OPTIONAL ROUTES

Tickets reading by way of the Burlington from or through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, to either Gardiner or Cody, will be honored via Denver, if desired, without additional charge.

Tickets sold at Missouri River points or East thereof and reading by way of the Burlington between Denver and Cody or Billings will be honored via Colorado & Southern-Burlington—through Casper or via the Burlington through Sheridan, at option of holder, without additional charge.

At the same cost, tickets will also be sold reading from Denver, through Colorado Springs, the Pike's Peak region and across scenic Colorado to Salt Lake City, thence straight north to the West Entrance of the Park, at West Yellowstone, Montana.

YELLOWSTONE-GLACIER TOUR

For those desiring to tour both parks in one season (tickets, rail fares only—leaving the tourist free to come and

go in either park, as fancy dictates, paying for transportation and accommodations within the parks as used) are available at fares which will be quoted by any representative or agent upon application.

THE NATIONAL PARK TOUR

The Burlington-Northern Pacific Lines, for the accommodation and convenience of their patrons, have planned a National Park Vacation Tour—including Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park and Colorado—all on one ticket. By extending your tour to include the Pacific Northwest, Rainier National Park can be included also a side-trip to Crater Lake National Park; and, if you go one way via California, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Yosemite National Park, General Grant National Park, Sequoia National Park and Zion National Park can be included, in addition to Salt Lake City and scenic Colorado, Mesa Verde National Park being reached by a side-trip.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

There is a one-best way to do everything. In seeing Yellowstone quickly and in the most advantageous manner, it is to take a hospitable Burlington-Northern Pacific limited—enter or leave by way of Gardiner—that old and well-known route made historic by the Washburn-Doane Expedition of 1870, and leave or arrive through Cody. From the East and the South this is both the natural and the logical course because, in addition to visiting the wonders in the Park in the order of their increasing grandeur, one has the advantage of enjoying the pleasing mountain-and-valley panoramas north of Gardiner and the thrilling scenes west of Cody, in the Buffalo Bill country—the land you will never forget.

FROM CHICAGO AND EAST

the natural route is by way of the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line, St. Paul-Minneapolis; thence, Northern Pacific, across the lake-park region of Minnesota, the "Bad Lands" of North Dakota, and the Yellowstone River valley through Montana to Gardiner. Leaving Chicago this morning one eats luncheon at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel day after to-morrow. Leaving St. Louis Monday evening, for example, Kansas City, Tuesday morning, St. Joseph 12:35 (noon), Tuesday and Omaha Tuesday afternoon, one arrives at Mammoth Hot Springs for luncheon on Thursday.

FROM ST. LOUIS, EAST AND SOUTH

the advantageous route is by way of Kansas City.

FROM KANSAS CITY AND SOUTH, OMAHA AND EAST

the route lies across Nebraska, skirts the Black Hills, passes Sheridan, and the Big Horn Mountains, Custer Battlefield and the Crow Indian Reservation to Billings and Cody, or Gardiner.

FROM DENVER AND SOUTH

the route leads north past the Rockies, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver,

Rocky Mountain Estes Park through Cheyenne and the Canyon of the Big Horn River to Cody, or via Billings to Gardiner. Leaving Denver in the early evening, one is in Cody the next evening for dinner or Mammoth Hot Springs the following noon for luncheon.

LEAVING THE PARK BY WAY OF CODY

one may go south through Wyoming and Colorado to Denver thence east via the Burlington or south via the Colorado & Southern; or, one may go to Billings and take the Burlington to Lincoln where the line divides—one route leading to Chicago, the other to St. Louis; or, one may go east from Billings, by way of Minneapolis-St. Paul, or Duluth-Superior.

FROM GARDINER

The Northern Pacific follows the Yellowstone River through Montana, crosses North Dakota and Minnesota, to Minneapolis-St. Paul, or Duluth-Superior and Wisconsin and Illinois to Chicago; or, one may take the Burlington to Alliance, where the line divides, one route leading to Denver, the other to Lincoln, where the line again divides—one route leading to Chicago, the other to St. Louis; or, one may go south from Billings to Denver, thence east via the Burlington or south via the Colorado & Southern Lines.

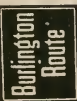
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

To accommodate the demand The Burlington-Northern Pacific has developed and operates the most complete and comprehensive system of sleeping car service to and from the Yellowstone, covering, as it does, three gateways. Note the points between which these cars operate:

Chicago to Gardiner
Chicago to St. Paul—St. Paul to Cody
Chicago to Lincoln—Lincoln to Gardiner
Chicago to Omaha—Omaha to Cody
Chicago to Denver—Denver to Cody
Chicago to Denver—Denver to Billings—Billings to Gardiner
Chicago to Salt Lake City, via Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone
St. Louis to Billings—Billings to Cody
St. Louis to Gardiner
St. Louis to Denver—Denver to Cody
St. Louis to Denver, to Billings, to Gardiner
St. Louis to Denver, Denver to Salt Lake City, via Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone

Kansas City to Billings—Billings to Cody
Kansas City to Gardiner
Kansas City to Denver—Denver to Cody
Kansas City to Denver, to Billings, to Gardiner
Kansas City to Denver, Denver to Salt Lake City, via Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone
Omaha to Cody
Omaha to Billings—Billings to Gardiner
Omaha to Denver—Denver to Cody
Omaha to Denver, to Billings, to Gardiner
Omaha to Salt Lake City, via Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone
Denver to Cody
Denver to Billings—Billings to Gardiner

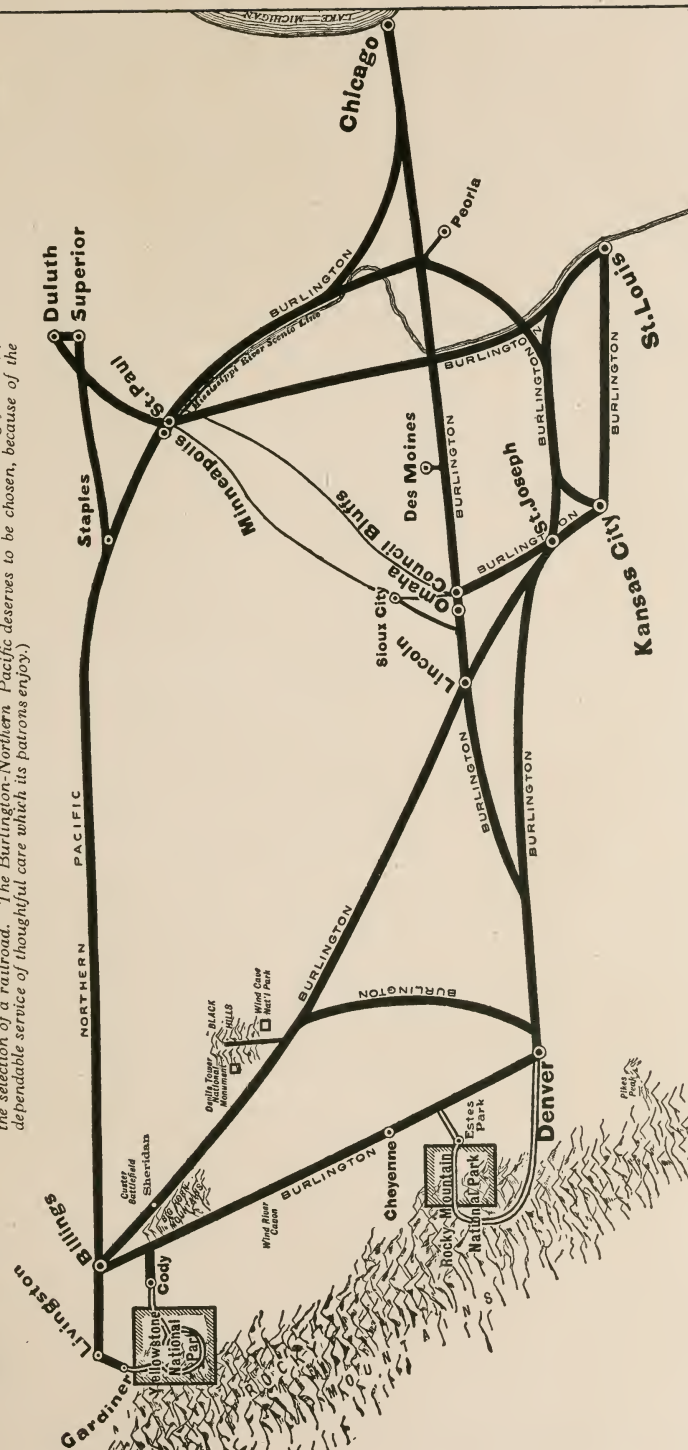
The map on the opposite page shows that, with their own rails all the way from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City to Gardiner, Cody and Denver, the Burlington-Northern Pacific offers the maximum diversity of routes to and from the Yellowstone.



The National Park Line
Everywhere West

MAP OF BURLINGTON—NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANNED VACATION

(Since a uniform rate applies by all direct lines, SERVICE should be the deciding factor in the selection of a railroad. The Burlington-Northern Pacific deserves to be chosen, because of the dependable service of thoughtful care which its patrons enjoy.)



Burlington-Northern Pacific

Ticket, Tourist and Travel Bureaus

The its-a-pleasure-to-assist-you service of the following ticket, tourist and travel bureaus is "at your service" for information as to fares, tickets, schedules, reservations, vacation possibilities—all arrangements for your complete trip. You are cordially invited to take advantage of this "save-you-time-and-trouble" service.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Burlington Route
 Second and Main Sts., E. L. Speer... Commercial Agent
ATLANTA, GA., Burlington Route, 406 4th Nat'l Bldg.
 W. T. Vardaman... Trav. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
BEATRICE, NEB., H. L. Lewis... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
BILLINGS, MONT., Burlington Route, 2812 Montana Ave.
 L. W. Johnston... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
 Northern Pacific Ry.
 J. E. Spurling... Dist. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Burlington Route
 722 Brown-Marx Bldg., H. R. Todd... General Agent
BOSTON, MASS., Northern Pacific Ry., 217 Old South Bldg.
 C. E. Foster... General Agent
 Burlington Route, 294 Washington St.,
 Alex Stocks... General Agent
BUFFALO, N. Y., Northern Pacific Ry.,
 658 Elliott Square, Wm. G. Mason... Trav. Pass. Agt.
 M. O. Barnard... Com'l Agent
BURLINGTON, IOWA, J. J. Teeter... Div. Pass. Agt.
CASPER, WYO., Burlington Route, Burlington Depot
 John A. Leary... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
CHEYENNE, WYO., Geo. F. Jones... General Agent
CHICAGO, ILL., Burlington Route, 179 W. Jackson St.
 J. R. Van Dyke... Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.
 S. J. Owens... City Pass. Agt.
 547 W. Jackson Blvd.
 P. N. Butzen... Traveling Passenger Agent
 Northern Pacific Ry., 226 W. Adams St.
 J. H. Brinkerhoff... General Agent
 H. V. Wilmot... District Passenger Agent
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Northern Pacific Ry., 1001 Neave Bldg.
 W. C. Hartnett... General Agent
 Burlington Route, 304 Neave Bldg.
 H. K. Miles... General Agent
CLEVELAND, OHIO
 Northern Pacific Ry., 708 Hippodrome Bldg.
 W. H. Millard... General Agent
 Burlington Route, 408 Hippodrome Bldg.
 E. H. Smith... General Agent
CLINTON, IOWA, Burlington Route, 404 Wilson Bldg.
 Wm. Austin... Commercial Agent
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., C. & S. Ry.
 49 Independence Bldg., T. W. Goodwin... General Agent
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., Burlington Route
 25 Pearl St., J. E. Swan, City Pass. and Ticket Agent
DALLAS, TEXAS, Burlington Route, 701-2 Great Southern Life Bldg., C. J. Rohwitz... General Agent
 Northern Pacific Ry., 211 Southwestern Life Bldg.
 Chas. Sorg, Jr... Southwestern Agent
DAVENPORT, IOWA, Burlington Route
 Foot of Perry St., M. H. Teed... Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
DEADWOOD, S. D., Burlington Route, 48 Sherman St.
 J. L. Bentley... Division Freight and Passenger Agent
DENVER, COLO., Burlington Route, 901 Seventh St.
 S. R. Drury... General Agent Passenger Department
DES MOINES, IOWA, Consolidated Ticket Office
 403 W. Walnut St., Geo. R. Kline... Agent
 Burlington Route, Sixth and Market Sts.
 A. M. Hixson... Commercial Agent
DETROIT, MICH.
 Burlington Route, 708 Free Press Building
 T. P. Hinchcliff... General Agent
 Northern Pacific Ry., 407 Free Press Building
 Geo. Barnes... General Agent
GALESBURG, ILL., Burlington Route
 C. I. Twyman... Division Passenger Agent
HANNIBAL, MO., Corner Third and Lyons Streets
 T. L. Lawrence... Division Freight and Passenger Agent
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Burlington Route
 910 Merchants Bank Bldg.
 C. W. Andrews... General Agent
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Burlington Route
 305 West Bldg., J. A. Thornbury, Jr... T. F. and P. A.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Burlington Route, Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets
 H. S. Jones... General Agent Passenger Department
 Northern Pacific Ry., 115 Railway Exchange Building
 F. A. Acker... General Agent
KEOKUK, IA., Burlington Route, Fifth and Johnson Sts.
 A. C. Maxwell... Division Freight and Passenger Agent
LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Fifth and Choctaw Streets
 S. E. Nirdlinger... Commercial Agent
LINCOLN, NEB., Consolidated Ticket Office
 110 N. Thirteenth St., G. W. Bonnell... Agent
MILWAUKEE, WIS., Burlington Route
 1417 Majestic Bldg., F. D. Hunter... General Agent
 Northern Pacific Ry., 809 Majestic Building
 J. C. McCutchen... General Agent
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
 Burlington Route, 524 Second Ave., South
 J. E. Lynn... City Passenger Agent
 Northern Pacific Ry., 522 Second Ave., South
 H. C. Hasberg... City Passenger Agent
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 Burlington Route, 913 Hibernia Bank & Trust Bldg.
 G. B. Magruder... General Agent
NEW YORK, N. Y., Northern Pacific, 280 Broadway
 C. B. Sexton... General Agent
 Burlington Route, 280 Broadway
 J. A. Martin... General Agent
OMAHA, NEB., Burlington Route
 1508 Farnam St., J. W. Sharpe... City Passenger Agent
 H. B. Reynolds... City Ticket Agent
 1004 Farnam St., J. P. Kauffman... Trav. Pass. Agent
 C. C. Bradley... Traveling Passenger Agent
PADUCAH, KY., Consolidated Ticket Office
 Fifth Street and Broadway, R. W. Padgett... Agent
 Burlington Route, 1012 City National Bank Bldg.
 E. E. Morris... Commercial Agent
PEORIA, ILL., Consolidated Ticket Office
 Corner Jefferson Avenue and Liberty Street
 W. E. Johnson... Agent
 Burlington Route, 230 South Jefferson Avenue
 H. D. Page... General Agent
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 Northern Pacific Ry., 1426 So. Penn. Square
 P. W. Pummill... General Agent
 Burlington Route, 1420-6 South Penn Square
 W. S. Dewey... General Agent
PITTSBURGH, PA., Burlington Route, 504 Park Bldg.
 W. V. Taffner... General Agent
 Northern Pacific Ry., 518 Park Building
 R. J. Tozer... General Agent
QUINCY, ILL., Burlington Route, 513 Hampshire St.
 G. A. Shields... Division Freight and Passenger Agent
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Burlington Route
 333-4 Clift Bldg., R. F. Neslen... General Agent
SIOUX CITY, IA., Burlington Route, 516 Nebraska St.
 P. J. DONAHUE... General Agent
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Consolidated Ticket Office
 505 Francis St., A. E. Martin... Agent
 Burlington Route, 110 S. Fifth St.
 J. D. Baker... Division Passenger Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO., Burlington Route, 324 N. Broadway
 E. J. Weynacht... City Ticket Agent
 208 N. Broadway
 J. G. Delaplaine... General Agent Passenger Dept.
 Northern Pacific Ry., 411 Olive Street
 R. K. Cross... General Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.
 Burlington Route, Jackson and Fourth Streets
 S. L. Mentzer... City Passenger Agent
 228 Railroad Bldg.
 Ben W. Wilson... General Agent Passenger Dept.
 Northern Pacific Ry., Fifth and Jackson Sts.
 M. R. Johnson... City Passenger and Ticket Agent

Your local railroad agent will gladly tell you about Burlington-Northern Pacific service, or write

W. A. LALOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.	L. W. WAKELEY, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.	J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Burlington Route, Chicago, Ill.
P. S. EUSTIS, Passenger Traffic Manager Burlington Route, Chicago, Ill.	A. B. SMITH, Passenger Traffic Manager Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.	



**Burlington
Route**

